

General Certificate of Secondary Education
Religious Studies (Philosophy and Ethics)
Philosophy 2
Specimen Paper

B602

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on a separate answer booklet
Additional materials: Answer booklet

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Answer on the separate answer booklet provided
- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number clearly at the top of your answer booklet
- Use black ink only.
- Any additional paper used must be securely fastened to the answer booklet
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **TWO** questions.
 - You must answer your two questions from **different Sections**
 - Section A – Good and Evil
 - Section B – Death and the Afterlife
 - Section C – Religion and Science
 - You must answer all parts (a-c) of the questions that you choose.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **48**.
- Quality of written communication is assessed throughout the paper

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

Section A: Good and Evil

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a-c) of the question.

1 Buddhism

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Buddhists explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is the gods who make people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

Total: [24]

2 Christianity

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Christians explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is God who makes people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

Total: [24]

3 Hinduism

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Hindus explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is the gods who make people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

Total: [24]

4 Humanism

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Humanists explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is the gods who make people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Humanism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**5 Islam**

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Muslims explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is Allah who makes people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**6 Judaism**

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Jews explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is G-d who makes people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**[Turn over**

7 Sikhism

(a) What is the difference between natural and moral evil? [6]

(b) How might Sikhs explain the problem of evil in the world? [6]

(c) 'It is Waheguru who makes people suffer.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

Section B: Death and the afterlife

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a-c) of the question.

8 Buddhism

(a) What do Buddhists believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Buddhist funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

9 Christianity

(a) What do Christians believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Christian funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

10 Hinduism

(a) What do Hindus believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Hindu funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

[Turn over

11 Humanism

(a) What do Humanists believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Humanists funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Humanism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**12 Islam**

(a) What do Muslims believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Muslim funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**13 Judaism**

(a) What do Jews believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Jewish funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

14 Sikhism

(a) What do Sikhs believe about life after death? [6]

(b) Explain how Sikh funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death. [6]

(c) 'When people die that is the end.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

[Turn over

Section C: Religion and Science

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a-c) of the question.

15 Buddhism

- (a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]
- (b) Explain why some Buddhists might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world. [6]
- (c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

16 Christianity

- (a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]
- (b) Explain why some Christians might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world. [6]
- (c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

17 Hinduism

- (a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]
- (b) Explain why some Hindus might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world. [6]
- (c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

18 Humanism

(a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]

(b) Explain why most Humanists might accept scientific theories about the origins of the world rather than religious ones. [6]

(c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Humanism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**19 Islam**

(a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]

(b) Explain why some Muslims might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world. [6]

(c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]**20 Judaism**

(a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]

(b) Explain why some Jews might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world. [6]

(c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

21 Sikhism

(a) Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity. [6]

(b) Explain why some Sikhs might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world. [6]

(c) 'The world is ours to treat as we like.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.

[12]

Total: [24]

Paper Total: [48]



OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

GCSE

**RELIGIOUS STUDIES
(PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS)**

J620

B602: Philosophy 2

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **48**.

DOCUMENT

This document consists of **23** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)	<p>Buddhism</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answers may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil is when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Buddhists explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhist understandings of the concepts of good and evil; • role of Mara in temptation; • the principles of skilful and unskilful actions; • the idea that evil and suffering are the result of bad kamma in a previous life. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is the gods who make people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(a)	<p>Christianity</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answer may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil is when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Christians explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian understanding of the concepts of good and evil; • the roles of God and the Devil (Satan); • the theological concepts of the Fall, original sin and redemption. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is God who makes people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(a)	<p>Hinduism</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answers may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Hindus explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu understanding of the concepts of good and evil; • beliefs about good and evil as different parts of the nature of Deity, and as illusory; • different aspects of the Divine, represented through different deities and Devas and asuras; • suffering can be seen as the result of bad karma in a previous life. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is the gods who make people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(a)	<p>Humanism</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answers may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil is when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Humanists explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for Humanists there is no god therefore there is no external force or agency upon which suffering can be blamed; • natural evil is the result of way in which the world is made and that volcanoes and earthquakes for example are simply naturally occurring events; • issues such as starvation are not natural but the results of greed and a lack of charity between individual countries, people and nations; • Moral evil is usually the result of immoral acts by one person and the affect which this has on others. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is the gods who make people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Humanism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5(a)	<p>Islam</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answers may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil is when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Muslims explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering as the result of evil is part of the way in which Allah tests people for a future life and that therefore it must be accepted whilst taking what steps can be made to alleviate it; • natural evil may be seen as natural events. Humans cannot explain why Allah permits events of natural evil but again they are to be accepted. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is Allah who makes people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[6]
Total		[24]

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6(a)	<p>Judaism</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answer may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil is when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Jews explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering caused by natural evil has to be accepted and avoided where possible but is essentially G-d's will; • moral evil is the work of people who cause others to suffer and must be prevented wherever possible. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is G-d who makes people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Good and Evil		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
7(a)	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>What is the difference between natural and moral evil?</p> <p>Answer may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural evil is seen in events such as volcanoes, earthquakes and the Boxing Day Tsunami; • moral evil is when people act badly towards others. The most likely example to be used is that of the twentieth-century Holocaust; • droughts and famines could be considered natural evil but if they are caused by the acts of human beings such as abuse of the environment and global warming then they are really moral evils. 	[6]
(b)	<p>How might Sikhs explain the problem of evil in the world?</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs may respond to the problem of evil by belief in: maya, haumi, karma and rebirth; • they may work to deal with suffering through nam simran, prayer and bhakti. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'It is Waheguru who makes people suffer.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for religious people, this is part of belief and a matter of acceptance. <p>Others may suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suffering is the responsibility of human beings who cause it and have the power to prevent it. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
8(a)	<p>Buddhism</p> <p>What do Buddhists believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> what Buddhists believe about the concept of soul, of anatta and of the relationship between the body and soul; belief in samsara, kamma, rebecoming and nibbana all contribute to Buddhist beliefs; Buddhists believe that, unless they have reached nibbana, they will be born again into another body following the cycle of samsara. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Buddhist funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhist funeral rites often depend on the society in which the Buddhist is living; the cremation of the body shows the release of the soul and the beginning of a new life dependant on the kamma of the old. Or it may mean that the Buddhist has reached nibbana. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence for life after death; faith and belief are more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence. In this they may quote Buddhist teachings and beliefs; without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
9(a)	<p>Christianity</p> <p>What do Christians believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beliefs about heaven, hell and purgatory; • the issue of judgement and how the way a person lives their life may affect what happens to them when they die. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Christian funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main elements of a Christian funeral service, with the emphasis on the promise of resurrection and comforting images of the dead at rest and in the hands of God; • death as something which takes a person forward into eternal life; • this might be seen as comforting where death is not the end and the separation from loved ones is temporary. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence for life after death and others may cite the resurrection. • faith and belief are more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence. • without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
10(a)	<p>Hinduism</p> <p>What do Hindus believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reincarnation and of moksha; Hindu beliefs about the atman and the related ideas of karma and dharma though these are not necessary in order to give a description of Hindu beliefs. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Hindu funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the main elements of a Hindu funeral, including the funeral pyre and the duties of the eldest son; the symbolism of releasing Atman could be comforting to friends, who will realise that the essential person has not died and will be reborn; death is seen as a natural part of the cycle of life; Hindu beliefs about the wisdom of detachment. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence; faith and belief are more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence and point out that Hinduism would not accept remembrance of past lives as evidence; without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
11(a)	<p>Humanism</p> <p>What do Humanists believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for most Humanists there is no belief in life after death; • when life has ended there is nothing further; • for some Humanists there is a concept of a division between body and soul and that, although any future life is not quantified, there is the possibility, even without a deity, of some sort of life continuing. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Humanists funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Humanist funeral ceremony is not religious, and to some extent it serves a rather different purpose; • Humanist ceremonies are designed to comfort the living as well as showing respect for the dead; • the ceremony will be a reflection on the life of the person who has died; • it is not designed to be hostile towards religious beliefs but to reflect on the ending of a life and to show respect for this. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Humanism in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence; • faith and belief are more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence; • without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
12(a)	<p>Islam</p> <p>What do Muslims believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beliefs about heaven and hell; • the issue of judgement; • the nature of paradise; • how a good or a bad life rests in the balance at the Day of Judgement and how this may affect a person's fate in the afterlife. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Muslim funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main elements of a Muslim service; • the ways in which the service emphasises the control of Allah over life and death; • the hope which Muslims have that the dead person will be united with Allah; • the ways in which these beliefs would comfort the bereaved could be explored. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence. • faith and belief are more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence. • without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
13(a)	<p>Judaism</p> <p>What do Jews believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beliefs about heaven and hell; • the issue of judgement; • the vagueness of these teachings within Judaism; • the scriptures are very unclear as to whether there is anything after this life; • Sheol and, perhaps, later beliefs, in relation to this. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Jewish funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the main elements of a Jewish funeral service, and may include the mourning rituals which follow; • how a relative could be comforted by the emphasis that G-d is in control of life and death, and that death is part of G-d's plan for the world. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence; • faith and belief as being more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence; • without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Death and the afterlife		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
14(a)	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>What do Sikhs believe about life after death?</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikh belief in the relationship between the body and atma; • Sikh beliefs about samsara, karma and rebirth; • the way in which Sikhs understand the relationship between moral behaviour and future rebirths. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain how Sikh funeral rites may reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the washing of the body and its cremation show that it is now empty and that the atma has left to be reborn; • therefore it is the body which is being shown respect on behalf of the person who has died; • the singing of the evening prayer Kirtan Sohila as showing that death is only a sleep before rebirth; • the reading of the Akhand Path in the gurdwara again shows respect for the life of the dead person. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'When people die that is the end.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Some will argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that ghosts and near-death experiences do provide evidence; • faith and belief are more reliable as proof for life after death than would be factual evidence; • Sikhism would not accept remembrance of past lives as evidence; • without any evidence to the contrary, death must be the end. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
15(a)	<p>Buddhism</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such as the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why some Buddhists might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world.</p> <p>Candidates may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this is not an important issue for many Buddhists. • belief in the cyclical nature of the universe, in dependent origination and the refusal to discuss causation means that there are Buddhist beliefs which are different from scientific theories. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as representatives of the deity on earth. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
16(a)	<p>Christianity</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such as the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why some Christians might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world.</p> <p>The question states 'some' and so candidates are not required to explain why all Christians might disagree.</p> <p>They may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for some Christians scientific ideas do not present any problem; • for some, who believe in the infallibility of the Bible, these ideas are completely unacceptable; • creationist theories; • the idea that science says 'how' and religion says 'why'. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as representatives of God on earth. They may draw on texts such as the creation stories to support this view. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
17(a)	<p>Hinduism</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such as the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why some Hindus might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world.</p> <p>The question states 'some' and so candidates are not required to explain why all Hindus might disagree.</p> <p>They may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for some Hindus scientific ideas do not present any problem; • for some, who believe in the infallibility of the sacred texts, these ideas are completely unacceptable; • creationist theories; • the idea that science says 'how' and religion says 'why'. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as representatives of the gods on earth. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
18(a)	<p>Humanism</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why most Humanists might accept scientific theories about the origins of the world rather than religious ones.</p> <p>Answers may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for most Humanists scientific ideas do not present any problem; • without a belief in a god, the scientific theories might seem the most obvious solution; • simply being a Humanist does not mean someone has to accept scientific theories. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Humanism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as representatives of the deity on earth. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
19(a)	<p>Islam</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why some Muslims might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world.</p> <p>The question states 'some' and so candidates are not required to explain why all Muslims might disagree.</p> <p>They may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for some Muslims scientific ideas do not present any problem; • for some, who believe in the infallibility of the Qur'an, these ideas are completely unacceptable even though mainstream Islam has long argued that scientific developments merely serve to explain what is really inherent in the text anyway; • creationist theories; • the idea that science says 'how' and religion says 'why'. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as vice-regents of Allah on earth. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
20(a)	<p>Judaism</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why some Jews might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world.</p> <p>The question states 'some' and so candidates are not required to explain why all Jews might disagree.</p> <p>They may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for some Jews scientific ideas do not present any problem; • for some, who believe in the infallibility of the Bible, these ideas are completely unacceptable; • creationist theories; • the idea that science says 'how' and religion says 'why'. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as representatives of G-d on earth. They may draw on the creation stories to demonstrate the idea of stewardship. 	[12]
Total		[24]

Religion and Science		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
21(a)	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>Describe scientific theories about the origins of the world and of humanity.</p> <p>Candidates should address both parts of the question.</p> <p>The specification calls for a simple understanding of these ideas and so this is what should be expected.</p> <p>Candidates may describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideas such the Big Bang Theory for the origins of the world and Darwinian evolutionary theory for the origins of humanity; • 'intelligent design' as a scientific theory. 	[6]
(b)	<p>Explain why some Sikhs might not accept scientific theories about the origins of the world.</p> <p>The question states 'some' and so candidates are not required to explain why all Sikhs might disagree.</p> <p>They may explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for some Sikhs scientific ideas do not present any problem; • for some, who believe in the infallibility of the sacred texts, these ideas are completely unacceptable; • creationist theories; • the idea that science says 'how' and religion says 'why'. 	[6]
(c)	<p>'The world is ours to treat as we like.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Candidates may argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no other influence in the world other than humanity; • humanity has a responsibility to care for the world and for others as representatives of the deity on earth. 	[12]
	Total	[24]
	Paper Total	[48]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

All questions have the same AO's

Question	AO1	AO2	Total
(a)	6		6
(b)	6		6
(c)		12	12

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